

Tajweed Rules of Colour Coded Qur'an

Ikhfa

Ikhfa means to pronounce a letter with a very sound in the nose. There are 15 letters of Ikhfa. If any one of them comes after a Noon Saakin or Tanween, نْ ۞ it should be pronounced with the quality of Ikhfa. The 15 letters of Ikhfa are :

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Ghunna

Noon Mushaddad and Meem Mushaddad.

It is necessary to make Ghunna in Noon Mushaddad (نّ) and Meem Mushaddad. (مّ) Ghunna means to pronounce the sound of a letter from the nose. The duration of the Ghunna is the same as the time in which one Alif is pronounced.

Examples :

تُمْ إِنَّ عَمَّ صَمَّ

Ikhfa Meem Saakin

When the letter Baa (ب) appears after (مّ) Meem Saakin there will be Ikhfa. i.e. It will be pronounced with a light sound in the nose. This is called Ikhfa--e--Shafawee.

Examples :

يَغْتَصِمُ بِاللّٰهِ اَمْ بِهِ جِنَّةٌ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِيْنَ

Idghaam

If after Noon Saakin (نْ) or Tanween (ـً) there appear any one of the following six letters.

ي ر م ل و ن يَزْمَلُونَ

then the Noon saakin or Tanween will be incorporated into the letter. This is known as IDGHAAM. In four letters the Idghaam will be with Ghunna.

ي ن م و يَنْمُو

and in the remaining two

ل ر

the Idghaam will be without Ghunna.

Examples : Idghaam with Ghunna.

مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيُلْ يَوْمَئِذٍ مِنْ وَالٍ

Examples : Idghaam without Ghunna.

مَنْ لَوْ يَشَاءُ اللَّهُ أَطْعَمَهُ هَدَىٰ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

It should be remembered that in words such as:

دُنْيَا بُنَيَّانُ قَنَوَانُ صَنَوَانُ

although the letter (ي) and (و) from the six letters appear after Noon Saakin, There is no Idghaam because they are both in one word. The quality of Izhaar should be pronounced in these words. In brief Idghaam means to merge on Saakin letter into a MUSHADDAD letter appearing after it in the following word.

Qalqala

This is a quality, which when pronounced, appears to have an echoing sound, when the letter is a Saakin. Care should be taken that such echoing sounds do not go to the extent of forming any Harkat i.e. Zabar, Zer, Pesh or Tashdeed. This quality is found in five letters which are:

ق ط ب ج د (قُطِبُ جَدٍ)

Examples of Qalqala:

أَحَدٌ خَلْقٌ

Qalb

If after Noon Saakin or Tanween there is the letter Baa (ب) then the Noon Saakin (نْ) or Tanween (ـَـ) will be changed into the letter Meem (م) and recited with Ghunna. This changing of (نْ) into (م) is called QALB.

Examples of Qalb:

أَنْ بُورِكَ أَنْبِئُونِي عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ

Idghaam Meem Saakin

If after Meem Saakin (مْ) there appears another Meem (م) then there will be Idghaam i.e. The two Meems will be incorporated and will be read with Ghunna.

Examples :

وَلَهُمْ مَا يَشْتَهُونَ أَمْ مَنْ إِلَيْكُمْ مُرْسَلُونَ

The Aadaab of Tilaawat

The etiquette of reciting the Qur'an. Before commencing Tilaawat :

1. Perform Wudhu. It is a sin to touch the Qur'aan without Wudhu.
2. It is permissible to recite the Qur'an from memory without handling the Qur'an.
3. It is not permissible for a person, on whom ghus'l is compulsory, to recite the Qur'aan at all even from memory.
4. Use a Miswaak and ensure that the mouth is thoroughly cleansed of any strong or offensive smell such as garlic, raw onion, cigarettes, cigars, tobacco etc.
5. The Qur'aan must be placed on an elevated position such as a rihaal (Qur'aan stand), desk or pillow. Do not place the Qur'aan on the musallah (carpet) or the Mimbar or any place on which people stand or sit.
6. The use of Itr is recommended before recital.

When commencing and during Tilaawat:

7. The Niyyat (intention) for the recital of the Qur'aan must be solely for the purpose of gaining Allah's pleasure and to obtain His favour.
8. Read Durood Shareef on odd number of times before commencing and after the recital. Ta'awwuz (A'oozu Billahi minash shaytaanir rajeem and then recite Bismillahir Rahmaanir Raheem).

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

9. Recite the Qur'aan with complete attention and humbleness and in a befitting manner, as if you are reading in response to Allah's command, and also that you are in His presence and that He is

listening to your recital.

10. When one is alone it is better to recite aloud. Recite in a melodious voice because this has been emphasised in many Ahaadith.
11. It is Waajib (compulsory) to recite the Qur'aan Kareem correctly. Read with Tarteel (fluency) and with Tajweed (according to the rules of recitation).
12. One must not talk during the Tilaawat of the Qur'aan.
13. Do not place any other book, kitaab or object (Hat, cap, turban, or spectacles etc.) on the Qur'aan during or after recital.
14. Do not turn your back towards the Qur'aan during or after recital.
15. If one feels tired and begins to yawn while reading the Qur'aan, then the recitation should be terminated and only continued after having rested.
16. Do not sit on a place which is higher than the Qur'aan when the Qur'aan is in the sight. Do not sleep with your feet towards the Qur'aan.
17. After terminating the recital, put the Qur'aan into a Juzdaan and then place it respectfully on a high shelf, or any other safe place.

The Makhaarij of Letters

The place from where sound of a letter emanates is called.

Makhraj مَخْرَجُ (Plural= Makhaarij مَخَارِجُ)

The twenty nine letters of the Arabic Alphabet are pronounced from seventeen Makhraarij.

To know the exact Makhraj of a letter, it should be said in the state of being saakin, whilst preceded by an Alif with a Zabar(fat-hah), according to the rules given below for this letter. The place where the sound ends in the following example is the Makhraj.

أَبْ will show you the Makhraj of ب 'Baa'.

أَشْ will show you the Makhraj of ش 'Sheen'.

Name	Letter	Place of origin
The Huroof-Haw'yah الْحُرُوفُ الْهَوَائِيَّةُ	ا و ي	are pronounced from the 'emptiness' in the mouth.
The Guttural letters الْحُرُوفُ الْحَلْقِيَّةُ	ء ه	are pronounced from Aqs al Halq (the bottom of the throat near the chest).
	ع ح	are pronounced from the Halq (middle of the throat).
	خ غ	are pronounced from the And al Halq (that part of the throat which is nearest to the mouth).
الْحُرُوفُ اللَّهْيَانِ	ق ك	is pronounced with the raising of the back end of the tongue and touching the soft palate.

الْحَرْفَانِ الشَّجَرِيَّتَانِ	ج ش ي	are pronounced when the sides of the tongue touches the palate. These letters are called the Huroofush Shajariyah. In this instance ي is without Madd(Maddeleen).
ض الْحَرْفُ ض	ض	is pronounced when the upturned side or sides of the tongue touches the gums of the upper back teeth. (pre-molars and molars).
الْحُرُوفُ الدُّوَلَقِيَّةُ	ل ن ر	is pronounced when the tip of the tongue together with any one side, while rising towards the palate touches the gums from the Thanaaya Ulya(Upper two front teeth-upper incisors) to the Dhawaa-hik (first premolars). is pronounced like ل. The only difference is that the tongue will only touch the gums of the Thanaaya Ulya, Rubaa'i (lateral incisors) and the Anyaab (canines) and will not touch the Dhawaa-hik (First pre-molars). The Makhraj of ر, is very near the Makhraj of the letter ن. The difference is that in pronouncing the side of the tongue up to the end will touch the gums of the molars. The above three letters are known as Huroofut Tarafiyyah.

الْحُرُوفُ النَّطِيَّةُ	ت د ط	are pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching gums of the Thanaaya Ulya (upper two front teeth). These letters are known as Huroofun Nat'iyah.
الْحُرُوفُ اللَّثَوِيَّةُ	ث ذ ظ	are pronounced with the tip of of the tongue touching the edge of the Thanaaya Ulya (upper two front teeth). These letters are known as the Hurooful Lathawiyya.
الْحُرُوفُ الْأَسْلِيَّةُ	ز س ص	are pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the edge of the Thanaaya sufla (lower two front teeth), and lightly touching the Thanaaya Ulya too. These letters are known as the Huroofus Safies because of the whistling sound produced when saying them.
الْحُرُوفُ الشَّفَوِيَّةُ	ب م و	are pronounced from the lips, but with a slight difference among the three ب is pronounced from the moist part of the lips, whereas ه is pronounced from the dry part of the lips. و is pronounced with the partial meeting of the lips.
	ف	is produced when the inner portion of the bottom lip meets the edge of the Thanaaya Ulya (upper two front teeth).
	غَنَّةُ	is pronounced from the nose.

Tajweed

Reciting the Holy Qur'an with TAJWEED means to pronounce every letter with all its articulative qualities such as the correct prolongation, merging, conversion, distinctness, and pauses. Reciting the Qur'an with TAJWEED allows the reciter to emphasise the accent, phonetics, rhythm and temper of the Quranic recitation.

Qalqala

This is a quality, which when pronounced, appears to have an echoing sound, when the letter is a Saakin. Care should be taken that such echoing sounds do not go to the extent of forming any Harkat i.e. Zabar, Zer, Pesh or Tashdeed. This quality is found in five letter which are :

ق ط ب ج د (قُطْبُ جَدٍ)

In the following examples , the Qalqala letter with a Sukoon appear in the red colour. Care should be taken when reciting, not to jerk the letter to the extent where it will sound as if the letter has a Fatha on it.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Qalqala letter
7	12	خَلَقْتَنِي مِنْ نَّارٍ وَخَلَقْتَنِي مِنْ	ق
37	10	خَطَفَ الْخَطْفَةَ فَاتَّبَعَهُ شِهَابٌ ثَاقِبٌ ۝	ط
2	34	قُلْنَا لِلْمَلَكِ أَنْجِذُوا الْأَدَمَ فَمَجِدُوا إِلَّا إِبْرَاهِيمَ .	ب
37	19	فَأَمَّا هِيَ تَجْرُؤُ وَاجِدَةً فَإِذَا هُمْ يَنْظُرُونَ ۝	ج
33	4	جَعَلَ آذُنَ عِيَآءٍ كَمْ أَفْنَاءَ كَمْ	د

When a stop is made at the end of the sentences , the rule of QALQALA will apply. The last letter becomes SAAKIN irrespective of the vowel sign, thus resulting in the QALQALA letter being read with an echoing or jerking sound.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Qalqala letter
37	5	وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا وَرَبُّ الْمَشَارِقِ ۝	ق
11	70	إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَى قَوْمِ لُوطٍ ۝	ط
37	10	خِطَفَ الْخَطَفَةِ فَاتَّبَعَهُ شَهَابٌ ثَقِيبٌ ۝	ب
2	197	وَلَا تُسَوِّقْ وَلَا جِدَالَ فِي الْحَجِّ ۝	ج
37	7	وَحِفْظًا مِّنْ كُلِّ شَيْطَانٍ مَّارٍ ۝	ر

Noon And Meem Mushaddadah

A letter with TASHDEED (ـّـ) on it is called Mushaddad.

Examples : Noon Mushaddad نّ

Meem Mushaddad مّ

They will be recited with Ghunna

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Mushaddadah letter
37	6	إِنَّا زَيْنَا السَّمَاءِ الدُّنْيَا ۝	نّ
78	21	إِنِّي جَاهِلٌ مِّمَّ كُنْتُ مِرْصَادًا ۝	نّ
27	70	وَلَا تَكُنْ فِي ضَيْقٍ مِّمَّا يَمْكُرُونَ ۝	مّ
7	11	وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَاكُمْ ثُمَّ صَوَّرْنَاكُمْ ثُمَّ قُلْنَا	مّ

The Rule Of The Letter Laam

When a letter with a Zabar(Fat'ha) (َ) or Pesh (Dhamma) (ِ) appear before the word ALLAH, both the Laams in the word Allah will be pronounced with a full mouth. أَرَادَ اللَّهُ رَفَعَهُ اللَّهُ

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Vowel Sign
5	114	قَالَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ اللَّهُمَّ	<u>َ</u>
4	171	إِنَّمَا الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	<u>ِ</u>

If before the word Allah اللَّهُ a letter with a Zer (Kasra) (ِ) appears, (ِ) then both the Laams in Allah are pronounced with an empty mouth. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ بِاللَّهِ

Examples are :

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Vowel Sign
40	78	لِرَسُولٍ أَنْ يَأْتِي رَبَّائِي إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ	<u>ِ</u>
4	35	يُوفِّقُ اللَّهُ بَيْنَهُمَا	<u>ِ</u>

However, the Laam Mushadadah ل is read with empty mouth.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Laam Mushaddah
2	255	اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ	ل
58	20	يُعَازِدُ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أَوْلِيَكَ فِي الْأَذْلَلِينَ	
2	177	لَيْسَ إِلَهِكَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ تَوَلَّوْا وُجُوهَكُمْ قَبْلَ	
2	148	وَلِكُلِّ وُجْهَةٍ هُوَ مَوْلَاهَا فَاَسْتَبِقُوا	

The Rules Of Meem Saakin (مْ)

There are three rules regarding the Meem Saakin مْ

1. IDGHAAM
2. IKHFA
3. IZHAAR

1. Idghaam - Meem Saakin

If after Meem Saakin (مْ) there appears another Meem (مْ) then there will be Idghaam i.e. The two Meems will be incorporated and be read with GHUNNA (nasalization)

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Idghaam Shafawi Meem Saakin
16	57	وَلَهُمْ كَمَا يَشْتَهُونَ	مْ ← مْ

2. Ikhfa - Meem Saakin

When the letter Baa (ب) appears after MEEM SAAKIN (مْ) there will be Ikhfa. i.e. It will be pronounced with a light sound in the nose for a duration of 2--harakah. (2 - 3 second duration). This is called Ikhfa-e-Shafawee.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Ikhfa Shafawi Meem Saakin
34	8	أَفْتَرَىٰ عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا أَمْ بِهِ جِنَّةٌ	مْ ← ب

3. Izhaar - Meem Saakin

If after a MEEM SAAKIN (مْ) there appears any one of the 26 letters other than the letters Baa (ب) and Meem (مْ) there will be Izhaar i.e. There will be no Ghunna.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Izhaar Shafawi Meem Saakin
34	45	وَكَذَّبَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ وَمَا يُلْعَنُوا	26 letters other than ب or مْ

Ikhfa - Noon Saakin And Tanween

Ikhfa means to pronounce a letter with a very light sound in the nose. There are 15 letters of Ikhfa. If any one of them comes after a Noon Saakin (نْ) or Tanween,(ءَ) it should be pronounced with the quality of Ikhfa. The 15 letters of Ikhfa are :

ت	ث	ج	د	ذ	ز	س	ش
ص	ض	ط	ظ	ف	ق	ك	

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Ikhfa Letter
5	118	وَإِنْ تَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ فَاِنَّكَ	ت
5	119	لَهُمْ جَنَّةٌ تَجْرِى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا	
13	8	تَحْمِلُ كُلُّ أُنْثَىٰ وَمَا تَغِيصُ الْأَرْحَامُ	ث
6	54	سَوَاءٌ إِلَيْهَا لَبٌّ ثُمَّ تَابَ مِنْ بَعْدِهَا	
14	6	عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ أَنْجَاكُمْ مِنْ آلِ	ج
14	19	يَاتٍ بِخَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ ۝	
14	22	أَنْ دَعَوْتَكُمْ فَاسْتَجَبْتُمْ لِي	د
6	99	وَمِنَ النَّخْلِ مِنْ طَلْعِهَا قَنَاطِيرُ ذَانِبَةٍ	
5	91	وَيُصَدِّكُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَعَنِ	ذ
3	185	كُلِّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ	
3	185	فَمَنْ زُحِرَ عَنِ النَّارِ وَأُدْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ	ز
18	74	نَفْسًا زَكِيَّةً ۖ يَغْيِرُ نَفْسًا	

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Ikhfa Letter
17	83	وَإِذَا أَنْعَمْنَا عَلَى الْإِنْسَانِ	س
18	22	وَيَقُولُونَ خَسَفَ سَادُسُهُمْ كَلْبُهُمْ	س
18	69	قَالَ سَتَجِدُنِي إِِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ صَابِرًا	ش
17	58	عَذَابًا سَيَدِيدًا ۚ كَانَ ذَلِكَ فِي الْكِتَابِ	ش
18	43	وَلَمْ تَكُنْ لَهُ فِئَةٌ يَنْصُرُونَهُ	ص
33	23	مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا	ص
30	54	أَلَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ ضَعْفٍ	ض
30	54	بَعْدَ قُوَّةٍ ۚ ضَعُفًا وَشَيْبَةً ۚ	ض
32	7	مِنْ طَائِفَتَيْنِ ۚ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ نَسْلَهُ مِنْ سُوءِ	ط
34	15	بَلَدٍ ۚ طَائِفَتَهُ ۚ وَرَبُّ عَفُورٌ ۝	ط
35	44	أَوَلَمْ يَسِيرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَيَنْظُرُوا كَيْفَ	ظ
4	57	وَنُدْخِلَهُمْ ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا ۝	ظ
4	71	حِذْرَكُمْ فَانْفِرُوا ثُبَاتٍ أَوِ انْفِرُوا جَمِيعًا ۝	ف
4	79	مَا أَصَابَكَ مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ فَمِنَ اللَّهِ	ف
4	92	وَمَنْ قَتَلَ مُؤْمِنًا خَطَاً فَتَحْرِيرُ رَقَبَةٍ	ق
4	141	وَإِنْ كَانَ لِلْكَافِرِينَ نَصِيبٌ ۚ قَالُوا	ق
4	141	فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فَتْحٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ	ك
4	31	سَيَاتِكُمْ وَنُدْخِلَكُمْ مُدْخَلَ كَرِيمًا ۝	ك

Izhaar - Noon Saakin And Tanween

If after NOON SAAKIN (نْ) or TANWEEN (ـًـٍـِ) there is a letter from the six HUROOF HALQI (throat letters) then the Noon Saakin or Tanween will be pronounced without any GHUNNA. This is known as IZHAAR.

The letters of HUROOF HALQIYAH are ...

هـ	ع	غ	ع	خ	ح
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Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Huroof Halqiyah Letter
15	82	مُعْرِضِينَ ۝ وَكَانُوا يَنْحِتُونَ	ح
2	35	وَكَلَّا مِنْهَا رَعْدًا حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا	
4	35	وَأِنْ خِفْتُمْ شِقَاقَ بَيْنِهِمَا فَابْعَثُوا	خ
4	35	إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا خَبِيرًا ۝	
6	54	نَفْسِهِ الرَّحْمَةِ ۚ أَنَّهُ مَنْ عَمِلَ مِنْكُمْ	ع
6	54	بِآيَاتِنَا فَقُلْ سَلَمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ كَتَبَ	
7	43	فِي صُدُورِهِمْ مَنْ غَلِي تَجْرِئُ مِنْ	غ
35	28	إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ ۝	
5	32	مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ ۚ	ع/ا
38	29	كُتِبَ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ مُبَارَكٌ لِيَدَّبَّرُوا	
3	104	وَيَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ	هـ
13	7	أَنْتَ مُنذِرٌ وَبِكُلِّ قَوْمٍ هَادٍ ۝	

Idghaam - noon saakin and tanween

If after Noon Saakin or Tanween there appear any one of the following six letters. ي ر م ل و ن يَزْمَلُونَ

Then the Noon Saakin(نْ) or Tanween(ـً) will be incorporated into the letter. This is known as IDGHAAM. In four letters the Idghaam will be with Ghunna, م و ن ي يَنْمُو

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Idghaam letter
13	23	عَذِيبٌ يَدْخُلُونَهَا	18	5	إِنْ يَقُولُونَ	ي
13	27	أَيُّهُ قَسْرٌ رَبِّهِ	2	130	عَنْ قَوْلِهِ	م
15	45	جَذِبَ وَأَعْيُونُ	13	11	مِنْ وَالٍ	و
14	44	قَرِيبٌ يَجِبُ	14	11	لَنَا أَنْ تَأْتِيَكُمْ	ن

IDGHAAM with out Ghunna although the letter (ي) and (و) from the six letters appears after Noon Saakin, there is no Idghaam because they are both in one word. The quality of Izhaar should be pronounced in these words. In berief Idghaam means to merge one Saakin letter into a Mushaddad letter appearing after it in the following word.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Idghaam letter
2	2	هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ	36	47	مَنْ أَوْشَكَ اللَّهُ	ل
2	173	غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ	2	5	هُدًى مِّن رَّوْحِهِم	ر

In the examples below, assimilation will not take place due to a take of a SHADDAH (ّ) on the IDGHAAM letters.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Idghaam letter
61	4	كَانَهُمْ بُنْيَانٌ	30	7	الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا	ي
6	99	طُلُعَهَا قَنُوانٌ	13	4	نَحْيِلُ صِنُوانٌ	و

Idghaam Mithlayn

(Assimilation of the same kind)

This rule applies when two letters following each other are the same. The first letter has a Saakin (◌ْ) and the second letter is vocal and has a SHADDAH (◌ّ) on it. When reciting the letters keep in mind that the SAAKIN letter becomes assimilated into the letter following it.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats
4	78	يُذَرِّكُمْ	2	16	رَبِّحْتَ جَا
18	78	مَا لَمْ تَسْتَطِعْ عَلَيْهِ	5	61	وَقَدْ دَخَلُوا
8	72	أَوْوَاؤُ نُصْرُوَا	21	87	إِذْ ذَهَبَ مُغَاضِبًا

Idghaam Mutaqaaribayn

(Assimilation of letters with similar origin)

This rule applies when a letter in a word is SAAKIN (◌ْ) and the letter following it has a SHADDAH (◌ّ). When pronounced appears to be close to the same place of origin as the SAAKIN letter. The SAAKIN letter will assimilate with the vocal letter when recited.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Few examples to illustrate Idghaam Mutaqaaribayn	
77	20	نَخْلُقْكُمْ مِنْ مَّاءٍ مَّهِينٍ ۝	ك	ق
11	42	يَبْنِيْ اَزْكٰى مَعْنًا وَلَا	م	ب
17	80	وَقُلْ رَبِّ اَدْخِلْنِيْ مُدْخَلَ	ر	ل
20	49	فَمَنْ رَّبُّكُمَا يَوْمَئِذٍ ۝	ر	ن

Idghaam Mutajaanisayn **(Assimilation of related kind)**

This rule applies when a letter in a word is SAAKIN (س) and the letter following it has a SHADDAH (ّ) and when pronounced has the same place of origin as the SAAKIN letter. The SAAKIN letter will assimilate with the vocal letter when recited.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Few examples to illustrate Idghaam Mutajaanisayn	
5	28	لَيْسَ بَسْطَتْ رَأْيَ يَدَاكَ	ط	ت
10	89	قَالَ قَدْ أُجِيبْتُ دَعْوَتُكُمْ	د	ت
4	64	أَنَّهُمْ إِذْ ظَلَمُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ	ظ	ذ
3	72	وَقَالَتْ ظَالِمَةٌ مِّنْ أَهْلِ	ط	ت

Iqlaab - The Alteration **(Noon Saakin and Tanween)**

When after a NOON SAAKIN (نْ) or TANWEEN (ـًـٍـِ) the letter BA (ب) appears then the NOON SAAKIN or TANWEEN will become substituted by a small MEEM SAAKIN (مْ) and will be recited with GHUNNA.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats
2	27	عَهْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ
2	181	فَمَنْ بَدَّلَهُ
2	18	صُمُّ بِكُمْ عُنَىٰ فُهُم
2	282	فَسَوْفَ يَكُم

The Rules of the letter Raa

1. A RAA (ر) with a Zabar (FATHA) (-َ-) or Pesh (DHAMMA) (ُ) on it should be pronounced with a full mouth.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	The Letter
2	16	فَمَا رَیَحَتْ رِجَالُهُمْ	رَ
2	28	تَكْفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَكُنْتُمْ	رُ

2. A RAA (ر) with a Zer KASRA under it should be pronounced with an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	The Letter
2	54	لَكُمْ عِنْدَ بَارِئِكُمْ	رِ
2	75	كَلَّمَ اللَّهُ ثُمَّ يُخَرِّفُونَهُ	رِ

3. When there is a Zabar (FATHA) (-َ-) or Pesh (DHAMMA) (-ُ-) appear before a RAA SAAKIN (رِ) the letter RAA SAAKIN (رِ) will be pronounced with a full mouth.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	The Letter Raa Saakin
11	7	أَيَّامٍ وَكَانَ عَرْشُهُ عَلَى	رِْ
2	252	وَإِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ	رِْ

4. If there be a Zer (KASRA) (-ِ-) before a RAA SAAKIN (رِ) the RAA SAAKIN (رِ) will be read with an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	The Letter Raa Saakin
2	6	تُنذِرُهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ	رِْ

5. If a Raa is Mushaddad and it has a Zabar (FATHA) (ـَ) or Pesh (DHAMMA) (ـُ) on it both the Raa (ر) will be pronounced with a full mouth.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Raa with a Shaddah
2	177	لَيْسَ الْبِرَّ أَنْ تُولُوا وَجُوهَكُمْ قَبْلَ	ر
18	36	قَائِمَةً، وَلَئِنْ رُدِّدْتَ	ر

6. If a such a Raa (ر) is with a Zer (Kasra) (ـِ) it will be pronounced with an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Raa with a Shaddah
113	2	مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ	ر
6	97	بِهَا فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ	ر

7. When there is a YAA SAAKIN (ي) before a Raa-e-Mawquf (Raa on which one decides to stop) the Raa will be said with an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Preceded by a Kara
3	180	بِهَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَيْرٌ	ي
34	12	نُذِقُهُ مِنْ عَذَابِ السَّعِيرِ	ي
17	1	إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ	ي
3	184	وَالزُّبُرِ وَالْكِتَابِ الْمُنِيرِ	ي

8. When a letter other than a YAA SAAKIN (ي) appear before a RAA MAUQUF, and the letter has a SUKOON (◌ْ) on it and the letter preceding it has either a FATHA (◌َ) or DHAMMA (◌ُ) on it then the RAA (ر) will be recited with a full mouth.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Letter preceded by Fath Dhamma
103	3	وَتَوَاصُوا بِالصَّبْرِ	ب
103	2	إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ خَسِيرٌ	س

The Rules of Madd

To lengthen the sound of the Huroof e Madd or Huroof-e-Leen is known as MADD **The Letters of MADD are:** ا و ي

Madd is to be made on these letters only when :-

1. An Alif Saakin (ا) has a Zabar (Fat'ha) before it.
2. A Waaw Saakin (و) has a pesh (Dhamma) before it.
3. A Yaa Saakin (ي) has a Zer (Kasra) before it.

The Letters of Leen are :

A Waaw Saakin (و) or Yaa Saakin (ي) when they are preceded by a Zabar (Fat'ha)

Types of MADD

There are two types of MADD. 1. Madd-e-Asli 2. Madd-e-Fara'i

Madd-e-Asli :- After Harf e Madd when there is neither of the following.
(a) Saakin Letter (b) A Hamza (ء) (c) A letter with a Tashdeed.

Duration is One Alif. Examples are :

قَالَ قَالُوا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Hurooful Madd Letter
2	71	قَالَ إِنَّهُ يَقُولُ إِنَّهَا	ا
2	26	الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَيَقُولُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ	و
2	90	وَلِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ	ي

Madd e Fara'i :- When there is a Saakin letter or a Hamza after a letter of Madd Example is : جَا

(Note : The duration of Madd e Fara'i is two to four Alifs)

There are four types of Madd e Fara'i

1. Madd e Muttasil 3. Madd e Laazim
2. Madd e Munfasil 4. Madd e Aaridh

Maddul Muttasil (The joined madd) 

If after Huroof-e-Madd there appears a Hamza (ء) in the same word, the Madd is known as Madd e Muttasil Duration is 2 to 4 Alif a (4 - 6 second duration).

جَاءَ جِيَّ سُوَّ

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Hurooful Madd letter
2	6	سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ	110	1	إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ	ا
13	25	سُوَّاءُ الدَّارِ ۝	4	110	سُوَّاءٌ أَوْ يُظْلَمَ	و
89	23	وَجَائِيَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ	4	4	هَٰئِنَا مَرِيَّتَا ۝	ي

Maddul Munfasil The detached 

If after Huroof-e-Madd there appears a Hamza in the following word, that Madd is known as Madd e Munfasil. (Separate Madd) The duration of this Madd is 2 to 4 Alif (3 - 5 second duration).

Examples are :-

فِيَّ أَنْفُسِكُمْ مَا أَنْزَلْنَا

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Hurooful Madd letter
97	1	إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	108	1	إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ	ا
2	235	وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ	66	6	قُوَّ أَنْفُسِكُمْ	و
4	135	وَلَوْ عَلَيَّ أَنْفُسِكُمْ	51	21	وَفِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ	ي

Maddul Laazim Compulsory



If after Huroof e Madd there appears such a Saakin which cannot be separated from the letter of Madd it is known as Madd-e-Laazim. Duration 3 to 5 Alifs. i.e. 6 HARAKAAT long. (6 second duration).

Examples are :-

آلَّن

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Huroof Muqatta Aat	Surah Number	Ayats Number	Huroof Muqatta Aat
50	1	ق وَالْقُرْآنِ الْمَجِيدِ ٥٠	19	1	كَهَيِّصٍ ١٩
43	1	حَمْ ٥٠ تَنْزِيلُ	68	1	ن وَالْقَلَمِ وَمَا ٦٨
42	1	حَمْ ٥٠ عَسَى ٤٢	2	1	الْ ٢

Maddul Aaridh The abrupt stop

If after Huroof e Madd there appears a Saakin which is caused by a Waqf (stop), then such a Madd is known as Madd e Aaridh. Duration 1 to 5 Alifs. (2-5 seconds duration).

Examples are :-

رَحِيمٌ تَعْلَمُونَ

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Hurooful Madd Letter
46	32	مِنْ دُونِهِ أُولِيَاءُ ٤٦	ا
67	27	هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَدْعُونَ ٦٧	و
19	37	مِنْ مَّشْهَدٍ يَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ ١٩	ي

Rules Relating To Moon & Sun Letters

احكام حروف قمرية و شمسية

When a definite article (ال) is attached to an indefinite word, the tanween (ـــــــــــــــــ) changes into a short vowel e.g.

الشَّجَرَةُ شَجَرَةٌ

In such cases, the word (ل) becomes silent and only (ا) is pronounced.

Examples are:-

المَسْجِدُ مَسْجِدٌ

These are for two types. Moon (قمرية) and Sun (شمسية)

MOON LETTERS :- When (ال) is preceded by any of the following 14 letters

أ	ب	ج	ح	خ	ع	غ
ف	ق	ك	م	و	ه	ي

Example

ALIF (ا) is written, but is not pronounced when a word or letter precedes it eg. في المسجد

However, if the definite noun (المَسْجِدُ) appear as the first word in a sentence then the ALIF will be pronounced

SUN LETTERS :- Similarly when (ال) is preceded by any of following 14 letters, (ال) is pronounced in conjunction with the last letter. The words are

ت	ث	د	ذ	ر	ز	س
ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ل	ن

Example.

تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ

Index of Symbols denoting pauses

رموز اوقاف قرآن مجید

1. If there be a Harkat(-----) or Tanween of Zer or Pesh (Kasra or Dhamma) on the last letter of a word before a stop, that letter is made a Saakin. Examples :-

يَعْلَمُونَ يَعْلَمُونَ

And if it be a Tanween of a Zabar(Fat'ha) then the last word is pronounced an Alif. Example :

أَفْوَاجًا أَفْوَاجًا

If the the last letter be a round Taa (ة) when stopping it is read as Haa (ه). Example

جَنَّةَ جَنَّةَ

2. A Waqf is only correct if breath is taken before reading the following word. To read the last letter as Saakin and not to renew the breath is incorrect.
3. If there is a Saakin letter after a Tanween, then the Noon (ن) of the Tanween should be given a Zer(Kasra) and joined with the following Saakin letter when it is decided not to stop. Example

لُْمَزَّةِ الَّذِي لُْمَزَّةِ الَّذِي

4. When a Waqf(Stop) is desired in the above case the Noon of the Tanween(Noon e Qutni) should not be pronounced when beginning the following word. Example

لُْمَزَّةِ الَّذِي

Symbols Denoting Pauses

Compulsory stop like (,) comma in English to comprehend true meaning.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Symbol
19	16	وَاذْكُرْ فِي الْكِتَابِ مَرْيَمَ إِذِ اتَّخَذَتْ	ه

Full stop as the Kalma finishes the subject ○ ط

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Symbol
18	8	عَلَيْهَا صَعِيدًا جُرُزًا ﴿٨﴾	ط ﴿٨﴾

It is the sign of stopping vocal sound for a moment, without breaking the breath.

س سكتة وقفة

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Symbol
2	286	وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا ۚ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ	وقفه
83	14	كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَنَ رَانَ	سكتة

Should continue tilawat without pause لا

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Symbol
20	14	فَاعْبُدْنِي ۖ وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذِكْرِي ﴿١٤﴾	لا

It is desirable to continue, without pause.

ز ص ق صلی

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Symbol
18	24	إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ زَوَادُ كُرُورٍ بِكَ	ز
19	17	حِجَابًا قَارَسْنَا إِلَيْهَا رُوحَنَا	ص
18	4/5	قَالُوا اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ وَلَدًا ۚ مَا لَهُمْ بِهِ	ق
18	13/14	وَزِدْنَهُمْ هُدًى ۖ وَرَبَطْنَا	صلى

It is sign of long sakta (سكة) but must not , break (سكة) long.

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Symbol
2	285	وَمَلِكْتِهِ وَكُتِبَ وَرُسُلِهِ ۖ لَا نُفَرِّقُ	قف

Sign is optional and option to pause or to continue

ج

Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Symbol
18	27	رَبِّكَ ۖ لَا مُبَدِّلَ لِكَلِمَتِهِ ۖ وَلَنْ	ج

Prostration Is To Be Made When Reciting Any Of The Following Ayats.

Page Number	Surah Number	Ayats Number	Extract from Ayats	Sajda Number
245	7	206	وَيُسَبِّحُونَهُ وَلَهُ يَسْجُدُونَ ﴿٢٠٦﴾	1
349	13	15	وَلِلَّهِ يَسْجُدُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ	2
379	16	49	وَلِلَّهِ يَسْجُدُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا	3
408	17	107	لِلَّذَاتَيْنِ تُسَبِّحَانِ ﴿١٠٧﴾ وَيَقُولُونَ سُبْحَانَ	4
431	19	58	آيَةُ الرَّحْمَنِ خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَبُكِيًّا ﴿٥٨﴾	5
465	22	18	أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَسْجُدُ لَهُ	6
509	25	60	وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمُ اسْجُدُوا لِلرَّحْمَنِ قَالُوا	7
528	27	25	أَلَّا يَسْجُدُوا لِلَّهِ الَّذِي يُخْرِجُ الْخَبْءَ	8
579	32	15	خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَسَبَّحُوا بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ	9
630	38	24	وَخَرَّ رَاكِعًا وَأَنَابَ ﴿٢٤﴾	10
665	41	37	لَا تَسْجُدْ لِلشَّمْسِ وَلَا لِلْقَمَرِ وَاسْجُدْ	11
736	53	62	فَاسْجُدْ لِلَّهِ وَاعْبُدْ ﴿٦٢﴾	12
829	84	21	لَا يَسْجُدُونَ ﴿٢١﴾ بَلِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يَكْذِبُونَ	13
840	96	19	كَلَّا لَا تُطِعْهُ وَاسْجُدْ وَاقْتَرِبْ ﴿١٩﴾	14